# TREATY GAINING GROUND,

SENATOR DAVIS CONFIDENT OF ITS RATIFICATION.

HE THINKS THE SULLIVAN RESOLUTION WILL BE ADOPTED - A NOTABLE SPEECH ON EXPANSION BY SEN-ATOR SPOONER - BUSINESS

Washington, Feb. 2.-Senator Davis, after a eisit to the White House to-day, publicly ex-

peace Treaty on Monday next. Will any favorable action be taken, do you think, on any of the pending resolutions which relate to the subject?" he was asked.

I am pretty sure the Sullivan resolution adopted," replied the Senator

There are other Senators who think that a declaratory resolution a little more pronounced than that framed by Mr. Sullivan will be accepted by the Senate, if it is found necessary to attract to the treaty's support one or two addi-

Senstor Aldrich presented to-day in open ses gy approve the course of the Administration in Philippine Islands until such time as Congress experimental development ting of independence upon are fifty-three firms and corporations in St.

MR SPOONER'S STRONG ARGUMENT.

from him is always welcomed as a refreshing

Senator Spooner's speech in open Senate. grew out of a question by Senator Tillman coerning the status of the Filipines with reference to citizenship in case the cession of the Philippine Islands should be accomplished.

om authorities, in support of the contention that they would become citizens and be entitled to all rights and privileges as such under the Constitution. This view was antagoand Nelson

egal opinions to show that the Indians in that territory were not citizens. Mr. Platt made the full-fledged citizens, and Mr. Teller contended that they were not until they were made such by Congressional enactment.

Senator Daniel will speak on the treaty in the open Senate to-morrow, and Senator Morgan

#### THE DISCUSSION IN DETAIL. When the Schale met to-day, Mr. Platt, of New

York presented the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New-York urging the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Chandler talled the attention of the Senators to similar resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New-Tillman offered the following resolution

which was adopted:

That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest to inform the Benate whether any franchises or concessions of any character are being or have been granted by any mentionality in Cuba and Porto Rico since its military occuration thereof by the United Sates, if so what they are, for what length of time authority by which they have been granted. SENATOR SPOONER'S SPEECH.

At the close of the morning business Mr. Spooner addressed the Senate on the Vest anti-expansion

of his reasons for speaking at all, he said: I find no objections, constitutional in nature, to the ratification of the pending treaty. The Senators from Connecticut, Colorado, Ohio and Minnessta have fully presented the views on that point which I entertain. If I held the view that the United States could not within its constitutional immutations acquire territory which was not to be specied into States. I could not give my consent, to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. The Philippine proposition is one of the fruits of the War-to me one of the bitter fruits. I can conselve of no circumstances under which I could give my consent to the admission of that archipelago as a State, or as more than one State of the American Union.

travention of Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case, which, he said, was the foundation of all the opposition to the acquisition of territory by this Government. "That decision." he said, "ceased years ago to be referred to as a corfeet interpretation of the law upon this question.

Mr. Spooner maintained that the United States southedly had the power to acquire territory, and with that power was coupled of course, the collat cal authority to govern that territory. He had no foult thou; the constitutionality of the cession



of the President's authority to govern in those islands until Congress should provide a proper government for them. He alluded to the situation in the islands before the war with Spain, and defended Spain's right to exercise sovereignty there. He referred to the capture of Havana by the British and the subsequent transfer of the control of the city back to Spain, and maintained that

Mr. Caffery-Then the longer tyranny is exercised

that, and he knows, too, that that is not true. He knows, too, that an unsuccessful resistance of tyr-

#### A BRUSH WITH TILLMAN.

erday's executive session he would not have made orts of the United States Consul at Manila tain facts concerning the progress of the revolution

Spooner, smiling "some information concer

Yes, I am." replied Mr. Tillman, "But the holding aloft a printed document. "Is contained in this book, which has been made public, and I will, therefore, be excused from Mr. Spooner said that no government,

een contended on the floor of the Senate, had been

stablished in the Philippine Islands. It could not he seriously regarded as a government, as it was nothing more than a tinhorn affair at best Mr Tillman, again interrupting and helding aloft the document which he held, said, "Unless the Senwithdraws his imputations against the good faith and honesty of Aguinamo, I will read what I

Mr. Spooner-I have made no reference to Aguin-

Your remarks about Aguinaldo," reto indicating no respect."

Mr. Spooner-If the Senator from Aguinaldo will permit me to pursue my argument in my own way I will be grateful. I have said nothing about Aguinaldo, and do not care to have my speech an-

resent yesterday on account of illness, and was amplete his argument as soon as possible

Mr. Tillman-In the circumstances, I will not again interrupt the Senator, and will even endure

Mr. Tillman and proceeded with his discussion of the so-called Filipino Republic. Referring to the authority and power of Aguinaldo, he said that what he represented nobody knows, and nobody ould say how far his authority extended. Before the Peace Commission in Paris, it had been stated but Aguinaldo represented only 1 per cent of the nhabitants of the islands.

#### CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED

seen gained against the will of the people gov affect the right to acquire territory. Why was addresses here no objection to the acquisition of Porto Rico there must be so much opposition to taking the Philippines? True, the Army of the United States comed to Porto Rico with open arms, but to Ricans had not been asked.

Mr. Bacon replied that the circumstances were lifferent because of the proximity of Porto Blco, ands would be inimical to the United States.

thank the Senator from Georgia for the adision, replied Mr. Spooner. "The Declaration Independence is to be suspended in the West les be ause it is in the interests of the United

rected."

ur interests are included in our National
ty," said Mr. Spooner. "The Senator practiadmits that we want Porto Rico because we
it in our business."

Hale made the point that there was a great
rence between the two cases. Porto Rico could
orsidered as an indemnity—a land of some posvalue, and not a detriment, an ever highling

If the ratification of the treaty involved perma place between accepting the cession and abandon-ing the islands to their fate, and this was not perplace between accepting the cession and abandoning the islands to their fate, and this was not permissible. The President kind and generous as he is would not make a treaty leaving the Philippine archipelago to the hist, the savagery and brutality of Spanish rule. To have attempted this contravous the property of the hist, the savagery and brutality of Spanish rule. To have attempted this contravous the property of the archive would have been to inaugurate a rule of anarchy with all its horrors, and while war was cruel and bitter, anarchy was hell let loose on earth. In case of abandoning the Philippines Spain would of course, reassert her rights there, and in case sie was not financially able to accept this responsibility she would find pienty of assistance from other European nations friendly to her. In closing Mr. Spooner said that the ratification of the treaty and the acceptance by this country of the cession from Spain were not a declaration of principles. He declared that the Bacon resolutions and all other pending resolutions on this subject were rich with mischief, and ought not to be adopted. It was the business of Congress to legislate and to follow the lines marked out by the 'constitution and the will of the people. 'A people who went to war to free cuba may. I think he trusted to do the right, just and generous thing in the Philippine archipelago.

Mr. Tillman explained why he had interrupted the Wisconsin Schalor. He desired to incorporate with Mr. Spooner consented to the insertion of the statements at the proper place in his speech.

Mr. Tillman capalained to the insertion of the statements at the proper place in his speech.

Mr. Tillman however, insisted on reading them He declared that Aguinaldo had a well-armed force of forty thousand men, and would resist every attempt to re-establish a colonial government in the Islands.

islands
Interrupting Mr Tillman Mr Hoar inquired:
'Does not Aguinaldo hold in peace and order more than fifty times as much territory in the Philippines as the United States.'

Mr Tillman replied that Aguinaldo held all of the Philippines except a small portion of the Island of Luzon around Manila. The ratification of the treaty he asserted, could only insect into this country another race question which would certainly breed war and bloodshed.

At 3.35 p m. on motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5.46 p m, adjourned.

WELLINGTON MAY VOTE FOR TREATY.

Builtimore, Feb. 2 - United States Sengtor George L. Wellington said to-day that he believed the Peace Treaty would be ratified, practically without amend-ment. He said that he himself was in favor of amending the treaty so as to prevent the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, but that he could see no prospect of securing votes enough to adopt

such an amendment When asked as to how he expected to vote when the Senate took final action on the treaty, he said: "I have not decided that question. I am opposed

for the treaty, although I shall do so with great reluctance, should I reach such a conclusion.

This is a significant statement, as the Senator has been counted in the opposition to the end.

TWO VIEWS ON EXPANSION.

RADICAL DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BE-

Boston, Feb. 2.-At the celebration of the Christian Endeavor anniversary held at Tremont Temple this evening, John D. Long, Sec-

With regard to the territorial expansion of the United States, it would seem to me that the word to say to your young people is that they should recognize it as adding to the duties and responsibilities of the good citizen. It raises new problems in our government of the people and for the people, which can best be met by facing them and by bringing high purposes and hearty endeavor to their solution. There is no reason why, while it may put upon our country new burders and risks and expanse it should

ties to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as well as of our commerce and of the distribution of the products of our industries and labor. I would advise, therefore, that they do not ody of men like the great Christian Endeavor

### A message from Senator George F. Hoar was

You ask me to send a message to the young people of the Christian Endeavor Society of Eastern Massachusetts, to be given them at their celebration in Tremont Temple February 2, on the great question of territorial expansion. could send them all that is in my heart. But I suppose they desire to make up their judgment in accordance with the teachings of Christ. Let them first, then, ask themselves whether it is doing evil or doing good to make war upon people or compel them by force to submit to us that we may govern them against their will.

Independence, as Abraham Lincoln and Charles Summer told us they were, founded on the law of Christ? If they are, then, if anybody tempt them with the prospect of doing good to the people of the Philippine Islands by forcthe people of the Philippine Islands by forcing our doctrine upon them, let them ask themselves if it is lawful to do evil that good may come, and if it is possible that we can do any good to that people by setting them an example of injustice and wrong. Ask them if they think it would read well in the Scriptures if the Saviour had added another verse to the parable of the Good Samaritan to the effect that the Good Samaritan thereafter made a slave of the man who fell among thickes and compelled him to adopt the dictrines, ways and practices of the Samaritan, whether he liked them or not.

A telegram from the President was as follows

Executive Mansion, Washington,
The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President United
Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston,
You have my hearty congratulations and best de. WILLIAM M'KINLEY. you preside. The Rev. Dr. Clark, the president of the so-

BISHOP DOANE ON "IMPERIALISM."

THE LOST DOMINATION OF THE

contain an article by the Right Rev. William Cros- Cabinet, all the Commissioners well Doane, Bishop of Albany, on "Imperialism" the treaty, a large majority of

ness and confidence. Making haste to give up the the Philippines part of the United States are alike condemned by the Bishop as suicidal and senseless.

After some rather severe criticism of the course and the Indians and a eulogy of English government of Egypt and India, the Bishop says that not but they are not a people to be turned from lying hope that there will come back to us in our home politics purification and elevation, and that we shall make "the virtue" of a good civil service out "of the necessity" of the wise and honest only temporary power, stands in the path of ac-

Bishop Doane says that precedent seems to indicate that both by the inherent National right of sovereignty and under the existing Constitution we can provide for the government of the people whom

document, and that the Constitution hot being, as some people seem to think it, a close and final revention of Cod, can be amended. The paper closes as follows:

"No difficulties and no anxieties can after the facts or change the situation, or put back the advancing movement of Gears will, which tends to the mail substitution of the civilization, the literity and the rengion of English-speaking people for the best commanded to the Latin races and the Lain religion. God has called the people in America to be his instruments in a movement permaps even freater in its consequence that the Reformation it England or the Identition of Italy or the Unifies inon of Germany and in the spirit of dependence on Him with the quiet courage of patient raith, we must rise to the duty of the hour

#### THE CHAMBER FOR THE TREATY. RESOLUTIONS PASSED URGING ITS SPEEDY RATIFICATION

ing yesterday, passed by an almost unanimous vote a resolution in favor of the speedy ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain. The resolution was offered by William E. Dooge, as follows:

Cyrus I. Sulzberger moved that the resolution be clyrus I. Sulverger moved that the fesolution be tabled on the ground that the attendance was not such as might be calculated to voice the sentiment of the entire Chamber. He said that the matter was one of great moment, and charged that the members of the Chamber had no infination that such a resolution was to be introduced. Mr. Sulv. berger's motion to table was voiced down, and the resolution introduced by Mr. Dodge was passed only two votes in the negative being recorded.

# TO REMEMBER THE MAINE

MR TAWNEY PROPOSES THAT FLAGS SHALL PUT AT HALF-MAST ON PERSUARY IS.

Washington, Feb. 2.-Representative Tawney Minnesota, to-day presented a resolution in the House providing that hereafter on Pebruary is the fings on all Government buildings throughout the United States and its possessions shall be displayed THE MARYLAND SENATOR WILL CHOOSE at half-mast in commemoration of the destruction of the battle ship Mable and the loss of 36 American lives in the harbor of Havana.

# RETRINCHMENT IN THE NAVY.

ALL SHIPS HELD IN RESERVE TO BE PUT OUT

ordered that all ships now held in reserve shall be put out of commission at once. There are several of these ships, and the Government will effect a of these ships, and the Government of duty considerable secting, besides making available the services of many sailors. The cost of keeping the bers should be decreased. Concessions would be services of many sailors. The cost of keeping the bers should be decreased. Concessions would be contrary to the principle of majority rule, upon take of the system, however, was fully shown in the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of progress which pervades the countries of the spirit of the spiri

TO REGARD IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

as you have clearly shown in your columns, Let us therefore oriefly recall the daring bravstruggle for political leadership and the current appeals to timidity may appear in a clearer

factory that to-day it challenges the admiracould go out of the Union and thus destroy the the people responded enthusiastically to the call to duty. The Union remained intact for both North and South, the slaves were freed, and this was accomplished not by a close adhesion to precedent, but by the development of the National spirit and by the moral courage of our people.

# A HIGHER PRECEDENT FOR THE PHILIP

ciety, and the Rev. Dr George Lorimer, made | bound to follow if we would not tarnish the ANGLO-SAXON CIVILIZATION TO REPLACE are on the ground; the Executive of the coun try, who throughout the conflict with Spain has

Philippines to nobody knows what or whom, and to leave Cuba and Porto Rico to take care of ish enthusiasm or love of conquest, but the to the world of an extension of that civilization by shirking but by accepting the responsibilities, their course by difficulties. They are tired of with all their difficulties and dangers, we are to rise argument. What they could do to end the war

> amined by the court to-day, it would be with the Supreme Court would read into the Constior a restriction upon the right of acquiring property shows little knowledge of the broadness of view adopted by that court in dealing with the country's greatness.

### It is said that the Filipines do not consent. Has there been a vote? Do they know how to

and who at the first opportunity proved false to those who had purchased him? They were not in possession of Manila when we obtained it. and the sovereignty of Spain became ours. Even if the natives do not appreciate the value of our intervention in their behalf, this is no reason why we should not intervene, or why we should give up territory surrendered to us in part compensation for injuries inflicted by war,

should give up territory surrendered to us in part compensation for injuries inflicted by war, and which will have an important bearing on our future development and power.

We shall give the inhabitants of the islands liberty, present safety and protection in their personal and property rights, and without protectors they cannot maintain a government. We shall improve their condition far beyond what they could accomplish themselves. We shall give them substantial independence. But in any event the treaty must be ratified and the war must be ended before questions concerning their weifare can be fully decided. This country is just in its aims and its people are lovers of liberty. The consent or non-consent of the Filipince is an insignificant question in comparison with the world-wide influences involved. They are not to be considered alone, for the divilization of this country, if we improve the present opportunity, will gradually reach millions of equally unfortunate people. And our influence, which will be strong for peace but outspoken against oppression, will be hereafter an increased power in the world.

The argument based on expense and trouble may be thrust aside at once. It is built on spectres, and if true would not deter a competent and brave people from following the path of duty.

The Senate minority makes no case. Its numbers should be decreased. Concessions would be contrary to the principle of majority rule, upon

try, and contrary to the precedents of moral bravery, which it is our privilege to follow.

The natural growth of a free republic is not imperialism, even if it brings foreign trade and foreign territory into submission. The character of the republic does not change; its free-dom, its privileges are extended to others, but om, its privileges are extended to others, but its people are the same. By seizing this oppor-tunity grand work for the country, for the islands and for the world can be accomplished. Let us not hunt the books for exact precedent, but loving honesty and justice, let us press on, secure in the righteousness of our motives and in the sturdy and genuine character of our civilization. Let us not shirk responsibility to do our part to hold the world to right living. Law and force are necessary in the most civilized States to save individual rights and to protect individual repressive. Shall we not recognize ized States to save individual rights and to protect individual property. Shall we not recognize
this fact and escape from the folly of thinking
that our country is impressing the world because if has a small army. The truth is that
we shall impress the world by an unwavering
insistence on the performance of obligations, by
punishing crime, by protecting our citizens from
injustice and oppression in whatever land they
may be and by upbuilding justice among nations.

DWIGHT A JONES.

ons. DWIGHT A JONES. New-York, Jan. 26, 1899. DANGER, BUT NOT DISASTER A GREAT NATIONAL BANQUET AWAITING THE

NATIONAL POWER OF SELF-CONTROL

thing that is very good. There is danger in every of these fine banquets we are having so man Too many courses, too great a variety great an abundance. Instead of our mastering menu, the menu will master us. Such a plethora of dishes will almost certainly bring on an attack of acute indigestion, possibly of fatal apoplexy, requiring and perhaps baffling the best very abundance and variety of the viands set b digestion, to our power of assimilation and expan lower of self-control. Some slight temporary it get the better of it in the end.

A great National banquet is now on eady paid for it in part, and the little balance of \$20,000,000 we have on hand and expect to pay as

out to take did not Washington warn us against this mig in his Farewell Address. And was he Father of His Country, and should not we dren, give heed to his parental counsels by we should. But a man's precepts are expreted by his example. And what, pray, Father of His country do but help himself to thirteen sirioin cuts, by bold vivisection hage. It we subject—the British Empirede our start as a Nation by taking what belong to us, but what by international law it of Great British. We took it, though in stest of freedom and humanity, of which gion was and President McKinley is, the next and agent.

these to the Nation's welfare.
ADDISON BALLARD.

HOW TO TREAT THE PORTO RICANS. A POLICY OF KINDNESS AND GUIDANCE REC-

mine own eyes seen their life and gauged and adaptable. So far they have been superficiferent possibilities. How should they know the us when it has never been presented to them, when very carefully the possibilities of com-education and a knowledge of their own needs been kept from them. This was a matter enough when their isolated situation is con-d, and the lack of the aggressive in their

y enough when their isolated situation is corrected, and the lack of the aggressive in their tracter.

Incate these children. Show them what they do by causing them to see what they lack. Put their nands self-government under a benevo-guide, a guide who will look on and speak only en an absolute necessity occurs, give them a object-lessons, cause them to see and to feel superior advantages of cleanliness and hygiene, put nothing upon them by force; lead them, do not drive. Then they will perceive by the ht of their nimble wit that their life is a makeful at best, that their homes are bare and that a vears spent by their little children in commence to the companies of the strength of the companies of the strength of the physical and moral disease, even at the ot of manify, which the best among the people of the manify, which the best among the people of the manify, which the best among the people of the strength of the intelligence of the natives of Porto is as we treat the intelligence of the natives of Porto is as we treat the intelligence of our little children, not setting them heavy tasks beyond their and except by unnatural effort, but lead them by systeps for a little time. Knowing them as they a promise soon a development little expected, etchods of absolutism or coercive force.

ANNE RHODES methods of absolutism or coercive force.

ANNE RHODES
Secretary of the Women's National War Re

New Brighton, Staten Island, Jan. 30, 1800.

# LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

AN APPOINTMENT EXPECTED SOON-NEW CANDIDATES FOR THE PLACE.

Washington, Feb. 2 (Special) -- Much interest co tinues to be shown in the President's choice of a Librarian of Congress. Representative Samuel J. Entrows, to whose energetic personal canvass for arently the most active and sanguine candidate for the office. Outside the Library force several other names have been convolctionisty mentioned as probable appenieses among them W. W. Rockhill, now United States Minister to Greece, and Henry B. F. MacFartand, Washington correspondent of The Boston Herald, and "The Philadelphia Record." Inside the Library organization two sub-ordinate officials have been suggested for promotion—Thomas G. Alvord, the chief clerk, and P. Lee Philipps, head of the department of maps. Mr. Alvord entered the Library under Mr. Young, and is now serving both as chief clerk and as superintendent of the art department. Mr. Philipps has been attached to the Library for many years, and hesides being the recomized American authority on cartology is an export at cataloguing and familiar with all the details of library work. It is expected that the President will make a nomination within the next few days.

It is said on what appears to be good authority that the name of James H. Canfield, president of the Ohio State University, was presented to President McKinley yesterday for appointment as Li-brarian of Congress. It is also said that Dr. Canbrariat of Congress It is also said that Dr. Can-field while not in the usual sense a candidate for the appointment, has been suggested for it, and will be strongly supported by leading educators, illerariants and public men. Dr. Canfield is about fifty years old, a graduate of Williams College, and has for many years had a wide reputation as an educator. He has served as professor of history and political economy in the Kansas State Uni-terativ, chancellor of Nehraska University and president of the Ohio State University, in 1890 he was president of the National Educational Asso-ciation.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL TESSELS Washington, Feb. 2-The gunboat Princeton sailed from Gibraltar to-day for Port Said on her

way to Manila. The training-ships Vicksburg and Annapolis left St. Themas for San Juan.

The battle-ship lows and the collier Justin have arrived at Magdalena Bay on their way to San Francisco.

The supply ship Celtic has arrived at Mare Island. The gunboat Machias has left Havana for Puerto Cortez. Certez.

The collier Arethusa has been placed out of commission at the League Island Navy Yard.

Washington, Feb 2.-The newly created Colonial Board of the War Department will meet in this Board of the War Department will meet in this city for organization next Monday. The rooms in the Lemon Building used by the Commission investigating the conduct of the War Department have been assigned to the Board and are now being prepared for it. The nature and extent of the duties of the Board have not been finally determined.



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FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

REPORT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT

FROM AMBASSADOR HICHCOCK Washington, Feb. 2.-Ambassador Hitchcock has reported to the State Department from St. Peters burg on the famine prevailing in parts of Russia The report is taken from the statement of the Red Cross Society in "The Official Gazette," Mr. Hitchcock says that before transmitting the report he called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to ascertain whether the report was accurate, and whether or not the imperial government would care to have the matter brought to the attention of the public in America with a view to enlisting the sympathies and action of the people who responded so gen-erously to a call made on whem under similar con

ditions several years ago. Count Mouravieff said that the report might be considered official.

Destitution following a failure of crops exists in

sever eastern and two central provinces of Russia, and the relief work is being carried on by the imperial government through the agency of the Russian Red Cross because it was felt that direct government aid might foster a feeling among the peasant class that they had a right to demand peasant class that they had a right to demand rather than to request assistance, even when their suffering was the direct result of their own laziness as well as the failure of their crops.

The Red Cross thus fair has appropriated about 1002,000 to the relief work. Eating-houses have been established, children provided with food and clothing, and work furnished to the peasants who were able to work. The society has been careful to offer work wherever it could be done and those who refuse this form of assistance are not otherwise helped. Count Mourayleff expresses his appreciation of the proficred aid from the United States and of the actual relief that had been given in previous years, but said that the imperial government was in a position to deal with the present emergency.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY TREATY RATIFIED. Washington, Feb. 2. Secretary Hay and Senor Godov, in charge of the Mexican Embassy, to-day exchanged ratifications of the supplemental treaty extending until December 24 of this year, the pro-visions of the treaty providing for the definition of the water boundary between the United States and Mexico.

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